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ference of the powers resulted, at which the neutralization of Luxembourg was accomplished, and peace honorably secured.

The Luxembourg and Dreyfus incidents are unquestionable proofs of the new social currents of a moral character which are bearing all nations closer together. The former, in its outcome, was a distinct contribution to the cause of international pacification. But as for the formal organization of peace, the only steps thus far taken have been, first, the institution of the Hague Tribunal, and, second, the vindication of its right to exist by proofs of its working power. These are long steps, and there is good reason to look for a further and definite advance from the second Peace Conference, to be held after the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The initiative of the United States in its convocation is recognized by Dumas in dedicating his volume to President Roosevelt.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By William Miller Collier. Fifth Edition by F. B. Gilbert. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender & Co. 1905. pp. xxvi, 1098.

The fifth and revised edition of this much edited work is due, we are told in the preface, to the number and importance of the cases in Bankruptcy which had been decided during the two years following the appearance of the fourth edition. Whether the "policy, adopted by the publishers to keep this work in advance of every other work on the subject," will "render imperative a new and revised edition," biennially, we are not told. It is to be hoped that it will not. And it seems fairly certain, that the litigation of the next two years will involve fewer important questions of interpretation, than have called for solution during the last two years; unless the Bankruptcy Act should be radically amended at the coming session of Congress.

Undoubtedly, the usefulness of this book has been much increased by Mr. Gilbert's revision. His changes in the text, and his additions to it, based upon recent decisions, will relieve the practitioner from the necessity of consulting a digest at every point. At times, however, the textual alterations result in a little confusion. For example, on page 69, the present editor has appended to the text of his predecessor this statement: "The entity doctrine permits of the adjudication in bankruptcy of a partnership one of the members of which is insane"; citing the case *In Re L. Stein & Co.* (1904) 11 Am. B. R. 526, 127 Fed. R. 547, which unequivocably announces that doctrine. On page 71, however, the former text is left unamended as follows: "What has been said previously of the effect of insanity on jurisdiction applies with equal force here. If the court cannot adjudge the insane person bankrupt, it cannot adjudge the other entity, *i. e.*, the partnership of which he is a member, bankrupt."

Such inconsistencies, we are bound to add, do not occur frequently, and are never very serious. On the other hand, the care and ability, with which all the cases, involving bankruptcy questions since the amended act of 1903, have been digested, and their holdings incorporated into the text, are worthy of warm commendation. The book, as it now appears, is not only up-to-date, but in every way most serviceable to the profession.